

Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination PUBLIC HEARING

Jacobsville Neighborhood Soil Contamination Public Hearing 06/24/2009

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MR. NOVAK: I'm Dave Novak. The Community
Involvement Coordinator from Chicago, EPA. My task is
to interact with you folks. Other than shoveling
dirt, that's all I have to do.

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Mary Tierney is the project manager from the EPA. She is responsible for the people turning dirt. Getting the job done.

We're both available. In the fact sheet that you've either gotten in the mail or picked up at the table, our names, numbers, e-mails and everything are there. So if you have any problems, questions or concerns during the entire project, please give us a call. We won't be out here doing the actual work ourselves. We work with contractors, but that's a little while down the line before we get to that point.

The purpose of this meeting, before we come up some of you may have gone through Operable Unit 1, the immediate small 450 parcel Jacobsville area cleanup already. You may know about that. We had a public meeting requirement that before we put pen to paper and sign the document that we call a record of decision. We have to come out and present it to you, get your comments and concerns. Then once we look at those, digest them, then we actually finalize that

decision document.

Mary will go over all the technical details on it. The cope of the project. The length of the project. You won't see a heck of a lot of us out here between Mary and I, but we will be on and off.

I'll work with the media. I'll work with you folks. Be in the neighborhoods working with -- we're going to do heavy neighborhood association cooperation once we do get into the project. The mere scope and size of it, close to 10,000 parcels, just says that's the only way we're going to pull it off.

We need the cooperation of everybody here in the room. If your neighbor is not here, remember that. You nudge them. Tell them to pay attention.

Our biggest obstacle as we go forward on this, and we've been working a while now on Operable Unit 1, the small Jacobsville area. We still haven't got agreements from a lot of those people to access their property. We can't do a thing without written permission. That's the biggest obstacle we face. Trying to get 10,000 people to agree to let us on their property is a monumental task. Thereby working with the neighborhood associations.

Once we do get going, you'll see that the neighborhood associations, we want to start and work

with one association; in other words, few at a time as possible just for coordination purposes.

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There is a method to our madness. There is a time line involved. It's probably not as quick as everybody thinks it's going to happen, but it's eventually going to get there.

It took a while to get the contamination in the ground. It's going to take a while, of course, to get it out.

As we're going through the presentation, there's quite a few slides on some interesting things. Feel free to raise your hand, ask questions as it's going on. There are other people here from the health department, from the city, and various other organizations here to answer your questions also.

A lot of talk on lead screening. That's an important part. The health department will give you a very quick briefing on that. What to do in the interm.

One thing we don't want to cause is an alarm. Holding this meeting and we're saying, Oh, My God, it's 10,000 parcels. No real cause for alarm. Things will be taken care of and there are methods that you can use to keep the lead down and the arsenic and things like that. So we'll touch on those briefly.

We had very, very good success with the media, television, radio and the newspaper. Been very, very cooperative with us and we continue hopefully to continue that relationship with them.

If your neighbor is not here, tell them that on Sunday morning -- we spent a good portion of yesterday talking with the media. One of them was the radio station WIKY where they're going to put on Sunday morning a half hour program that they normally do. Information program early in the morning, 6 or 6:30. It will be on all five of their stations.

WIKY, 93.5, 96, 107 and 107.5. That will be there.

We're talking about basically the same issues that we're talking about here this morning.

So if they're not here, urge your neighbors to listen. Listen yourself. A lot of good information will be on there also.

We had good reports on the news last night. The newspaper, again, has been very, very cooperative.

So we'll get into the meat and potatoes of the thing. We'll go through about the first hour explaining everything, answering your questions. The second hour we want to hear from you. That's the whole purpose of this is give you the up front and then listen. Gripes, complaints, complements. You

don't like what we're doing, let us know about it.

That's where we pick up our knowledge of your

community and what's in the back of your mind.

So I'll turn it over to Mary Tierney now.

Again, as she's going through it, raise your hand, ask your questions as we're going through. We will be available after. If you don't feel comfortable talking in front of a group or asking your question, we'll all be available after and you can stop and talk to us individually.

So, Mary, it is your show.

MS. TIERNEY: Thank you.

First of all I really want to thank you for coming this morning. I realize that everyone has busy lives and could be off doing other things or at home reading the paper, drinking coffee or something. So I really appreciate that you take the time to come here.

I know you're here for different reasons.

Some of you are here to get information and we want to make sure that we fill you in on what's going on. If you have questions, we want to make sure that your questions are answered. So feel free to raise your hand during the presentation and interrupt me. If you have any comments, we're here to listen to those too. That's what we're here for today. Let's get started.

What we're going to cover tonight, I'm going to go over the expansion of the cleanup area. I'm going to tell you about what EPA is recommending for the cleanup. I'll go over the time line of the work. We're also going to cover different steps you can take to minimize your exposure to lead and arsenic because this cleanup is going to take a while and you're going to be living with it. So we want you to know what you can do to control your risk.

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Then we're going to go into discussions and questions and comments. Like Dave was saying, this is an opportunity to verbally give your comments. You will be able to write comments if you don't verbally give your comments today. So there are a couple of different ways of doing it.

Also, during the comment period, this is being recorded. So during the comment period we don't respond. We just let you give your comment. We don't answer your question. So if you do have a question, try to get it in before then.

Also, before we take questions, there are a couple of people from Vanderburgh County Health
Department here. Kelly England and Dwayne Caldwell.
They're going to talk a little bit about lead poisoning, lead testing and what you can do to protect

yourself and reduce your risk.

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Just to get you familiar with some names. I'm Mary Tierney. I'm with EPA. Dave Novak just spoke. He's with the community part of it.

Stacy Coburn is a co-worker of mine. She's also an EPA Project Manager in the back here. She'll be helping out.

Kevin Herron is with the state. He's with Indiana Department of Environmental Management. So he represents the IDEM here.

We're also working with the City of Evansville including Caroline Rusk, Doug Ohning and Dona Bergman.

So these are some names that you might see in the future.

I wanted to start out by addressing one question I've got a number of times and that's, why do you call it the Jacobsville site? And are you going to continue to call it the Jacobsville site? We are going to continue calling it the Jacobsville. When we originally started studying the area, we found that the facilities that we suspected are the source of the contamination were in the Jacobsville neighborhood. Also some of the highest levels of lead and arsenic are in the Jacobsville neighborhood. That's the name we chose.

Because the name is now in the data bases and on all the documents and all the records, we sort of stuck with it. So we're going to continue to call it that even though we're expanding it.

So we did do additional sampling. We went out beyond the original area and we found more lead and arsenic. So we are expanding the areas to be cleaned up or potentially cleaned up and areas on both sides of the Lloyd Expressway are potentially effected.

Just to give you a quick lesson in a little bit of jargon. What you'll hear the term is called is OU, operable unit. It's just an acronym and it really, it's the same as calling it area one or area two or you could call it original area or expanded area. You will see on maps and I'll use the term OU1 as the original smaller area. OU2 is the expanded area.

This is the original study area. This is the first area we'll be cleaning up. It's bounded on the west by Mary Street. This is Iowa Street on the north, Elliott Street on the east, and then Illinois and Division on the south.

There are about 500 or so homes in here.

We're expecting about 350 will need to be cleaned up.

These are the new expanded boundaries. You

can still see OU1 in the center there, but you can see that we had to expand it both to the north and south.

You'll also see this middle area that has TBD on it. That's to be determined. We did collect samples in that area. Just a handful though. They were clean, but because we had such a small number of samples we wanted to go back and collect some more, make sure that that area did not need cleanup. So in July and August we'll be out collecting more samples in that area.

It's more probable than not, I think, that it will end up being part of the cleanup.

You can see that's Diamond Avenue. So generally it's bounded by Diamond Avenue, US 41, the river, and Pigeon Creek on the west, and then this is Veterans Memorial Parkway down here. It's four and a half square miles or so. Has about 10,000 homes in it.

This, in case you're familiar with the neighborhood boundaries. This shows you where those boundaries are. There are about 12 or 13 neighborhoods that will be at least partly effected. So to the north you have Jacobsville, Star and Chain. To the south you have Wheeler, Culver, Goosetown, CCIA, Old Erie, Ballard, Bellemeade Payard Park, Akin

Park, Tepe Park and part of Glenwood.

This map is also in the back too if you want a closer look. Also if your house or home is near one of the edges of these boundaries, we have the data base on a computer in the back. Afterwards if you want to go to the back and have them type in your address, we can tell you for sure whether you're inside or outside. So if you have some question whether or not you're included, we can look that up for you.

Those again are the neighborhoods that are at least partially effected.

One question you may have is, you know, how did we draw these boundaries? How did we come up with them?

This next slide, this is not all of the sampling we did, but it gives you a glimpse into how we came up with these boundaries. You can see yellow, red and green dots. The green dots are the clean samples. Yellow are a little bit higher levels of lead, above cleanup level, and the red are the highest levels of lead. Above the cleanup level.

If you look, you see a lot of green dots way on the out-skirts of the area. We're doing this grid, you know, systematic sampling. We did find a lot of

clean areas around here. This area, both the areas of the OU2 you'll see a lot of green dots in them. It's not all above clean up levels. What we did was we were really conservative in drawing the boundaries. We wanted to make sure we didn't inadvertently miss someone. So we drew them very conservatively. The idea is we're going to go yard by yard and sample and figure out which ones are exactly are above cleanup levels.

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You can see the original area it has some of the highest levels.

Like I said, we don't have the exact count of the homes because some of them are divided into different lots so you can count them as one lot all together or you can count them as separate lots, but generally it's about 9 or 10,000 homes. We're estimating that 4,000 homes may need cleanup. That may be on the high side. It may be less than that. That number, that estimate is only based on about 400 samples total. So you can see it's a pretty small sampling.

Cleanup of the expanded area will begin after the original area is done. It's not that we're waiting until the original area is done. We have a lot of prep work to do in order to get ready to

cleanup. We're aiming for 2012. We won't be doing any commercial properties. We will be doing day cares, playgrounds, parks, if they are above cleanup levels. Although we haven't found many at all. Typically there's a lot of rebuilding in parks. So the soil has already been moved around.

This is to give you a little bit of insight into what is involved in the Superfund process. Just so you know where we're at and what we're looking forward to.

The first thing that happens is the site is listed on the NPL. That's the National Priorities

List. Once it's listed, it becomes an official site and we do a remedial investigation. So that's when we study the problem and find out, you know, what is out there, how much is out there, where it's at.

The feasibility study, that's engineering study. That's when we look at our options. We see what kind of treatment would work. You know, what approaches would work. How much would they cost.

Would they be effective. So that's when we look at that. Then the stage we're at right now is called the proposed plan, public comment period. This is when we come out to you and we say, look at our options. This in our best judgment is what we recommend that be done

out there. This is when we need your comments and your input.

The record of decision will be when we officially select the remedy after we've considered all the comments and reviewed everything. That will be the official remedy selection.

Then before cleanup happens there are two things that go on. Number one is remedial design. That is, again, engineering documents. So this is not exactly like building a bridge or building a building. Like any construction project there's a lot of pre-planning that goes in. We have to come up with specifications. We come up with drawings for each property and locate features. We figure out how many tons of soil we can move, where we're going to move it. This is the construction details that we put together.

The other two things that happen for this project during remedial design is, number one, we send out access agreements to get your permission to access your property.

Then the second part is this is when we do the testing. So during the design is when we find out, we figure out which yards are above cleanup levels. So we send you the agreement. You say it's okay to come

to sample. We come to your yard to sample. We get the results. We send you a letter saying, here are your results. This was above cleanup level or this wasn't above the cleanup level. That's when you find out, you know, for sure whether or not your home needs to be cleaned up.

The other stuff before we start cleanup is we have to apply for funding. So every year before construction starts I have to apply for funding. If this is going to be funded by the government. So the federal government pays for 90 percent. The state government pays for ten percent. So we have to get both sources of funding approved. Then once we have the funding in place, then we can go forth with the cleanup.

In case you're curious about where this might have come from. It's not completely clear. A lot of these facilities or all of the facilities have been shutdown. A lot of them since the 1950's. So it's not really easy to figure out exactly where all this lead and arsenic came from. We've done some research and these are four old foundries that we found in the area. Blount Plow Works, Advance Stove Works, Sharpes Shot Works and Newton-Kelsay. Sharpes Shot Works manufactured lead shot for guns. In my mind I'm

thinking that that may be a big source of the lead.

Because they were manufacturing lead shot. There was also an electroplating facility in the area which was cleaned up.

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In case you're curious about these old facilities, Blount Plow Works is on Main Street right here. I think it's by the Buehler's, where the Buehler's is.

AUDIENCE: It's the Vectren facility there.

MS. TIERNEY: Okay. The Vectren facility.

Newton-Kelsay is also on Main Street. It's near where the McDonald's is. Advanced Stove Works was at the corner of Read and Division. I think Bethel Brothers is nearby there. Sharpes Shot Works was up here at Harriett and Virginia. I think there's a Deaconess parking lot where it used to be.

So these facilities have been defuncted and not operating for a long time. Lead doesn't degrade. So the lead they may have omitted it still can be found out there.

This is what I just went over.

AUDIENCE: Deaconess does not own that property where the Sharpes Shot is. It's actually diagonally from it.

MS. TIERNEY: So the Sharpes Shot Works is

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AUDIENCE: Yes. Deaconess does not own that property.

MS. TIERNEY: Really. All right. That's good to know because I've always wondered, you know, if that information is accurate.

Again, lead and arsenic is what we're finding. Those are the contaminates of concern. The idea is that these old foundries had smokestacks.

They had no pollution controls on them.

So you have the admissions billing out and being transported by the wind and settling in the soil. Unless it's been washed away or the yard has been regraded or the soil has been moved around, it would still be there.

So lead is one of our main concerns because it's the most widespread. We are seeing some arsenic out there and it's not as widespread, but we'll be cleaning it up at the same time.

AUDIENCE: Can you go back to Deaconess area for just a moment. Andrea who's sitting here by me, said she thinks there's two daycare centers very close to there.

MS. TIERNEY: Okay. We should get the names of those, and if you know the addresses. We have done

some samplings of daycares and schools and playgrounds and parks, but we haven't sampled all of them. So, we are going to be trying to prioritize, you know, the sampling and all that, that would be a high priority. So can you stop by and tell us the names afterwards?

AUDIENCE: I think so.

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MS. TIERNEY: Okay. Thanks.

These are cleanup levels. These are numbers that you will want to know when you get your results in the mail. We will tell you again in the letter what those numbers are, but this is what we are going to be cleaning: Up to 400 parts per million for lead, 30 parts per million for arsenic. And so if your property is sampled and you have 250 lead and 15 arsenic, you won't require cleanup. If the lead is high and the arsenic is okay, you will require cleanup and the other way around. If arsenic is high but the lead is okay, it won't require cleanup. So if either of those are exceeded, that means you need to be -- you need your yard to be cleaned up.

Just to let you know how these levels were come up with. The level for lead is based on chance or reducing the chance that you will have lead in your blood because lead affects the central nervous system and you don't want it ending up in your body. And

then for arsenic, the level was based on decreasing your cancer risk. Arsenic is a carcinogen. That's what we're concerned about with that. Lead is not a carcinogen, so we are concerned with more central nervous system.

Just to make sure you understand. This cleanup, we're going to be in yards. We are concerned with lead and arsenic in the soil and in the dust in the yards. Once we clean this up, you know, that risk will be reduced, but there are other sources of lead that we want you to be aware of, but will not be part of the cleanup.

Lead-based paint is in a lot of homes, especially if it was built before the 1950s you will find lead paint in homes. Especially when you're doing remodeling and renovations in these older homes, you are stirring up a lot of dust and a lot of lead released with it into the air. And then we've all heard about the toys in the past year or so with lead-based paint that kids chew on. And then leaded gasoline, even though it was phased out back in 1986, you still see lead in urban areas from leaded gasoline in soil. So these are other sources of lead I want you to be aware of.

We're going to tell you, you know, what you

can do to reduce your exposure. The cleanup for the Jacobsville site and expanded area will be addressing yards only. We won't be going inside homes and removing lead-based paint.

I want to tell you little bit about how we go through and select a plan, and so you know that we do put careful thought into this. We do compare it to these nine criteria which I will go through. I'll try to make this brief because this is rather boring. These are the two bottom line criteria. The bottom line is it has to be protective of human health and the environment, and it has to comply with laws and regulations.

Then the other five other criteria we take a look at are the long-term effect of this, the short-term effect of this; whether or not it reduces the toxicity, mobility, implementability, which is basically whether it's doable or not, and cost also.

This is what we're out here doing right now.

We are getting information from the State, and we're

getting your comments. So these will factor into the

final decision also.

MS. NOVACK: Back to statements you made about yards. Even down in the OU1, the original area, a lot of those have old sheds and stuff with soil floors in

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I would think some of those airborne particles
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    them.
    are in there too. You all are not even going to test
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    those?
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                           Inside a shed?
             MS. TIERNEY:
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             AUDIENCE: We're not talking one or two.
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    We're talking probably half the neighborhood down
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     there.
                           Really? They all have older
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             MS. TIERNEY:
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     sheds back there?
                          Yes.
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             MR. NOVACK:
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                           I quess we'll have to take a
             MS. TIERNEY:
     look at that. Generally we are not planning on moving
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     permanent structures. So we're not planning on going
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     beneath porches or decks or anything like that.
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     I'd have to take a look at it, but generally we won't
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     be going inside.
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             MR. NOVACK:
                          Because I see that as a concern.
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             MS. TIERNEY: They've been there a long time,
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     the sheds?
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             AUDIENCE:
                        Yes.
                           They have dirt floors?
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             MS. TIERNEY:
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             AUDIENCE:
                        Yes.
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             MS. TIERNEY: All right. Well, we'll take a
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     look at it. You know, we haven't really gotten out
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     there yet, so I think we're going to come across a lot
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of situations we didn't anticipate and we're just going to have to figure it out, but we'll keep that in mind.

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Just to let you know what options we considered. We looked at three different options of what to do about this. One option is taking no action. That's an option we have to look at in every situation to compare other options to. The second option is digging up the soil, excavating the soil, hauling it off site, backfilling with clean fill and restoring your property. Then the third option we looked at was in-place treatment of the soils and then restoration of the property. For this in-place treatment, what that would involve is mixing in a safe chemical additive. So mixing would happen right in your hard. It would be a chemical additive that would render the lead non-toxic. It would immobilize it, and it wouldn't pose a risk. So those are the alternatives we took a look at.

I'll go through these quickly. Human health and the environment. We didn't feel as though taking no action was a good idea. So we really took a look at the other two more closely, the soil removal and treatment. Both removal and treatment would comply with laws and regulations.

The permanence question, we did have some concerns about in-place treatment of soils. You know, if you excavate it, dig it up, haul it away, you're certain about the permanence there. If you mix chemical additive into the soil, there's not really long term data on that to tell us for sure that over the long haul it's going to stay immobile, it's going to stay non-toxic. So we had some question about using soil treatment in terms of permanence.

Reducing toxic mobility. In this case, excavating it does not address this criteria. If we did in-place treatment, we would meet this criteria. So in this case, the treatment meets it and the excavation doesn't.

Short-term effectiveness. They both are similar in this respect. Whenever you're digging up toxic soil, there's some short-term risk, especially to the workers while the soil is being excavated. So the short-term effectiveness is about the same for the two.

AUDIENCE: So while you're digging, you're actually making it airborne again unless you enclosed it. Right?

MS. TIERNEY: Right. Well, what we would be doing is using a lot of water. The idea is to keep

the dust out and just get it on the truck, get it covered and keep it damp.

So the doability, this is another criteria where we had a little bit of problem with in-place treatment. It's not really easy to, in a small space or a residential yard to make sure that the treatment or the mixing is really thorough. It poses some challenges.

Cost, they're both high cost. Soil removal will be at least 50 million. It will probably be more than that. That's bottom figure. Soil treatment will be at least 60 million, probably more than that.

These are the paper estimates we had for the cost, and we don't have real world estimates, so the cost may be different. Soil treatment is a little bit more expensive.

So this is what we're recommending. We're recommending the second option, which is excavating the soil, putting in the trucks, hauling it away to a landfill and disposing of it. Then we would backfill the yard with clean fill, restore the property, replace any bushes, make sure everything is back to the original condition. I'll give you a little bit more information about how it would look when that happens.

So I want to give you a little bit of an idea of how this would look if we end up doing this cleanup. Also in-between now and the start of cleanup you'll be getting a lot more information and we'll be having more meetings and you'll have more chances to ask questions.

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But just to give you an idea of what this would take. First what we would need to do is get permission to access your yard. Then the next step during the design is to go yard by yard and sample your yard, and then send you the letter saying here are your results. Once we figure out which exact properties need to be cleaned up, then we have to come up with the construction details about the property. We do a diagram, a drawing of each property and locate features and trees and bushes and swing sets. sit down with you. Right before the cleanup happens, we sit down with you and go over it, and we tell you what will be there and how long it will take. We go over the features. We figure out where you want your swing set temporarily stored; whether it can be stored in your side yard or whether we need to take it off site to store it temporarily. So we work out all those details with you before we come onto your property.

AUDIENCE: Again, you're going to be hauling this to a landfill?

MS. TIERNEY: Right.

AUDIENCE: Is this going to be a local landfill or?

MS. TIERNEY: It might. You know, when we get to the --

AUDIENCE: Is this stuff going to be covered?

I'm concerned with, you're taking contaminated soil

and you're moving it. What's going to stop the

contamination from spreading?

MS. TIERNEY: That's a good question. We're going to be really careful about choosing a landfill. It's going to meet all the requirements. It's going to have to be an approved landfill, at a well run landfill, which is most of them nowadays. You know, they're very careful about covering. Every single day they have to cover.

AUDIENCE: Right. But I'm talking about like, you know, how are the loads going to be covered from the site to there, and once you put this on that landfill, if you're not treating it, you know, what's this area going to be used for after the landfill that you put the contaminated soil on. Those are major concerns.

MS. TIERNEY: Yes. I see what you mean.

The trucking of it, we're going to keep it damp and it's going to be tarp covered. We're going to minimize dust flying around or soil falling out. We're also going to do regular street cleaning, so if any soil gets on the wheels of the trucks we're going to be cleaning them after that. The landfill, I don't know if it will be local or not. You know, we don't know where we're going to send it right now.

AUDIENCE: Where are you sending what you're doing now?

MS. TIERNEY: We did 80 homes or so last year.

I was not running that project. I think they did send it somewhere locally. I'm not quite sure where.

AUDIENCE: It went to Lobster Metals, which is a local landfill on North St. Joe.

MS. TIERNEY: These landfills, typically you can't use them for much in the future. Once they're a landfill, that's typically what they're used for. There are a lot of regulations in place now. They have to monitor the landfill many years in the future. So it is really well-controlled.

AUDIENCE: Greenbriar Park is a former landfill here in Evansville. So you can't say that a landfill is not going to be used for something else

later.

MS. TIERNEY: It's a park?

AUDIENCE: Yes.

MS. TIERNEY: Sometimes they are converted.

It depends on what kind of landfill it was and how well-controlled it was. I'm not familiar with that.

MR. NOVAK: That's a whole new another program within EPA. Now we're starting to work with landfills like that in anticipation of what they can become years later. Golf courses, recreational areas. And there's controls put on there, no digging, no doing this, no doing that. So there are plans in the long run for a lot of these. Don't know what's in store for what's coming up, but we do think of that up front now where we didn't in the past.

MS. TIERNEY: The other part of the cleanup when we sit down and go over a checklist with you. We take a look at the shrubs, do an inventory of the shrubs and plants and trees, and we show you which ones need to be removed, which will need to be replaced.

And then we have to clear the yards, we have to move the swing set and take out any shrubs, trees that need to be taken out. Then we dig up the soil. That's when we transport it off site to an approved

landfill. Then we come back and backfill the yards with clean soil. Then we restore the original condition. So we seed the property. We come back and water it for six weeks. We give you a list of shrubs that can be replaced, and you can choose the type shrub you want to put back in. Trees, our intent is to keep the mature trees. So we're trying to minimize the number of trees we take down. It won't be that many because we're only going to be taking down trees that are four inches in diameter or less. For the mature trees, we're going to use a shovel to dig around them.

AUDIENCE: How far down are you going to dig?

MS. TIERNEY: In this situation it'll be a

foot, foot and a half. We'll know for sure once we

collect the soil samples from the yard, but it won't

be that deep.

MR. NOVAK: When we do get to the restoration process, we're going to work with local agencies, arborists. The guys who work with trees and flowers and shrubs. They will recommend what is best if you want replacement. You don't have to put a tree back in if we take one out; you don't have to put a bush back in. That's entirely up to you. If you have 16, you want 16, we're going to have these individuals

recommend what is best for you. You can have what you originally had, but that will all be worked out when we finally get to that stage.

AUDIENCE: Once you've gone down a foot, foot and a half, it's known that just within a couple to a few years later that the lead seeps right back up into the soil where you didn't dig down far enough. I've read reports of even 7 to 8 foot down; five years later, there it is again.

MS. TIERNEY: I haven't read anything along those lines.

AUDIENCE: I know that the membranes that you can put down can help minimize that, but no one has mentioned doing the membrane other than --

MS. TEIRNEY: I mean, we have studied the area. We haven't encountered that. When we're sampling, we're checking to see how far down the lead goes. It hasn't gone farther than two feet below ground, you know, in all the samples we've taken. So I think in this case because it was air dispersion, it landed on the top of the soil, and it hasn't worked its way down very far. Lead doesn't move very much compared to other contaminants.

So I think we're lucky in this case because it's basically that first top two feet. We have done

deeper sampling, we just haven't found any.

MR. NOVAK: Maybe she'd be willing to talk to us afterwards. We can get copies of those reports and we can take a look at them.

MS. TIERNEY: Okay. The other part of finishing up your yard, if you'd like we do sit down with you after. We go through the checklist. You can tell us what you're happy with, unhappy with, what still needs to be done. And so we'll come back and address anything. We also will have a year guarantee on bushes and plants and trees. So if the trees don't take within the year, we come back and replace them. I think the way we plan it is that you can have up to three replacements. But really our intent is to make sure your yard is back to normal, and we're going to do everything we can to make that happen.

We do, for a period of six months after, we're going to be periodically going back and checking it, you know, to make sure things have started to grow.

MR. NOVAK: And there will definitely be a cut off after we go back and look that it becomes your responsibility, but we will assist up to a certain point. Anything dies up until that point it's replaced. Anything that doesn't work out quite right will be replaced. But then, again, be mindful that

there will be a definite cut off. You do the watering, you do the maintenance.

MS. TIERNEY: Well we'll water for six weeks to get things started. There are times of the year when it's not useful to plant grass, so there might be a lag time where we say, you know, we need to come back in the spring or in the fall to plant it to make sure it grows. We're going to do everything we can to do everything as quickly as possible and to make sure your yard is back to normal.

The other couple other things is the plan timeline is to be on your yard for less than 10 days. Typically it takes three to five days. We may have to come back and plant the grass, but within five days we should be in and out, off your property. You won't have to move out during the cleanup. We might ask you to use your side door for a couple of days or your back door for a couple of days. We might ask you to park on the street for a couple of days. So that will all depend on the situation. You can work it out with us and figure out what will work best.

MR. NOVAK: While the work is going on, the actual workers themselves are going to be wearing protective clothing. No alarm and no concern for the individual in the house because their working with it

eight hours a day. They're right in it. Make no mind that they're dressed up like they are. You can continue your life as it goes on. They are taking precautions to keep the dust and everything down.

2.0

2.5

MS. TIERNEY: I think I have touched on these points already. Operable unit 1, the original area will be cleaned up first. We expect to start that late this year, and hoping to finish it by 2011, and the cleanup of the expanded area will start in 2012. There will be a lot of homes involved, and we're thinking it will last a good 10 years to get everything done.

Also, before 2012, it's not like we're waiting, like I said, to start Operable unit 2. We have to get all the access agreements. We have to get all the design construction details in place and get the funding in place. We'll be working on it during the time.

MR. NOVAK: Projects will be overlapping. We're not going to wait until 2012 to start OU2. That will start, it's actually starting now. We're here talking about it.

AUDIENCE: Is there public access to what you've already sampled or not?

MS. TIERNEY: We have -- yes, there's a lot of

reports in the library and also online. So I'll give you web address too. But right here in the library, they have a CD with all the documents on it.

One other thing, too. I know the timing of this and the slowness of it is really aggravating. You might be wondering why are we telling you this when it's not going to start. One reason is that we do have sample results; we know it's out there and we want you to know. We want you to know what the samples results were and what you might be exposed to.

Also this is the time when we're making the decision about whether to take no action, dig it up, in-place treatment; so we want your comments right now. Also there are a number of things you can do to reduce your exposure and minimize your risk. And we want to tell you about those now. It'll be awhile for cleanup to happen. We know that's a difficult idea to live with, but there are lots of things you can do to manage your exposure to lead and be protected.

So we're going to have Kelly England and
Dwayne Caldwell talk about lead poisoning and the
things you can do. But right now the plan is to get
your comments. We'll take a look at the comments.
We'll publish the final remedy, cleanup plan in the
record decision. The counting period, like Dave said,

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runs through July 10th.
1
             AUDIENCE: Regarding the decision; will this
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    be a completely new one from the February 2008.
3
    they being handled separately?
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5
            MS. TIERNEY: Right. We did put one out in
    2008 for that original area. It'll be a brand-new
6
7
    one.
                      Just as OU2?
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             AUDIENCE:
9
             MS. TIERNEY: Right. Yes.
             AUDIENCE: Janice Laboda, I believe her name
10
17
    was.
           Is she still affiliated with OU1?
12
             MS. TIERNEY: No. She's in D.C. now.
13
     transferred.
14
             MR. NOVAK: What you see is what you get.
15
    We're here now. Kevin's on a different project.
16
             MS. TIERNEY: I will be handling both of them.
17
             AUDIENCE:
                        Maybe you covered this, because I
18
     came in late. But why has it taken the EPA so long to
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    get going on this? Because we got this information
20
    years ago about the lead contamination and it seems
21
     like nothing's happened for a number of years. I just
22
    wondered why it has been such a delay. Is this a
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MS. TIERNEY: No, it's not. I've been on the project five months. I'm not trying to point blame at

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political situation?

people in the past. The process does take awhile. We had to do a lot of sampling. You saw that, I don't know if you saw the sampling map. But we went out repeatedly because the area kept expanding. So we had to keep going back out and doing more sampling to try to find the parameters, the extent of it. So it's a slow process. It's slower than, you know, it seems like it should be, but there's just a lot of studying to do.

2.0

Another study that we did that took a little while was called the Viability Study. That's where we look at the lead on this particular site in this area and we see how readily it's uptaken by the body. So this is like lab test that goes on for several months. We had to do that to make sure that the cleanup levels were going to be protected for this specific type of lead that's out here that the numbers would be safe. So there's just a lot of things that go on that are kind of annoying. But go ahead.

AUDIENCE: It seems like the EPA hasn't been properly staffed.

MR. NOVAK: We have not what?

AUDIENCE: What?

MR. NOVAK: What did you say?

AUDIENCE: It doesn't seem like the EPA has

been properly staffed to do the job in the last 10 years.

MR. NOVAK: Well, we have. But in the last 10 years, sites like this have increased also. And the people don't increase just because the project's increased; we work harder. Both of you and the gentleman up here, let me explain what's been going on. He mentioned a gentleman called Kevin Turner. We have various programs within EPA. Kevin Turner was here on a removal, time-critical removal. Says the levels are high enough to cause a critical concern in the community with that lead.

So he got in here immediately, different dollars, different program; still EPA, clean it up now. What we're doing with OU1 and OU2, you saw that big laundry list. Get it listed. Study it. Come up with proposals to clean it up. Go through this entire process, just this is taking about three months to get these meetings completed.

So you think the wheels of the bureaucracy move slow sometimes. I think we're doing really, really good in spite of it. We've jumped from 400 all the way up to 10,000, and that takes time to progress through all of those.

AUDIENCE: I have another question while we're

on that. You showed the four founders. I've only been around since '57, but my father was around a lot longer. I know there were several foundries in the area. Chrysler was here and all that. We all know lead paint and everything else was there. My concern is have we really identified all the sources, and how far is this going to grow before it's done? You know, because Chrysler was at the corner of Garvin and Maxwell. There was an ammunition factory not a quarter of a mile down from Diamond Fares. These are all your expanded areas. Those are the ones I know about. I'm sure there were more.

1.3

MR. NOVAK: We've got a bevy of attorneys and everybody else that seek this exact same thing. They may have been here, but did they contribute to this problem that we're addressing. So there's a lot of research going on and things like that. The process itself, just doesn't happen. Money. That's a big part. We're sharing this money with 10 other regions. Let's see, what was the latest count? Well, close to 3,000 of similar sites across the United States all looking for that limited dollar.

So just because we say it's going to happen by 2012, it may be 2013 because money's not there. And absolutely as far as we're concerned, there's no

politics involved in what we are doing. I haven't had any pressure, and I'm sure Mary hasn't either, to get out here sooner, do this before we do that. It's all in a pecking order. What's more important, what is more hazardous? And again, that ranking plays a big part in it. Not that we don't like to be here, but there's only -- we're not going to raise any people, absolutely not. Doesn't work that way.

Yes, ma'am?

AUDIENCE: So is there a way to tell possible home purchasers, people who are going to be buying homes, especially with children; is there a way to tell them there's the potential of this happening?

When we bought our home, we were leaving a home that was full of lead to have it remodeled. Moved into a home; didn't know about the lead contamination that was somewhat known about. We've had lead poisoning in our children from our soil. The rest of the house is fine. It's been tested. Soil only.

Had we known that, why would we have moved from a house with lead to a house with lead to have another poisoning? That doesn't seem right. Seems like this needs to be more public than it is. It's a very hush -- and I think that home buyers need to know

about this.

By law, we're required to tell home buyers now about this. No one is buying our home now. We're facing foreclosure because of this. I think that it would be fair to the public if it would be more public.

The neighborhood I live in right now, they don't know about this. Even though it came in the mail, they don't know about this. They don't want to know about this; they don't care to know about this. But if they sell their home, the people who are buying may. Those people with children may want to know about this. I would have wanted to know about this.

It seems like it's only being given to the people who seem more organized. Well, there are people in neighborhoods that aren't organized, and they need to know as much as everyone else.

MR. NOVAK: That's why we're trying now. And I met with several of the -- again, that's my job; come out and meet. I've got with the city. We've gotten with the neighborhood associations. We told them three years out: Hey, I'm going to be working with you when we get to that.

And the cities are now getting smarter themselves. We're all getting smarter. We're now

getting to the point where this stuff is going to appear in official documents that, yes, there is lead contamination in this home; there isn't, it's been cleaned up; or it hasn't. And that is now becoming publicly known.

And requirement, I don't know what Evansville has got in store for that, but that's all part of the process today that it was not in years gone by.

Now, why weren't we here sooner? Gentleman back there asked that. We don't go around looking for these things. Somebody has to tell us about it.

AUDIENCE: It wasn't a surprise that my soil had contamination. It was a surprise to me, but it wasn't a surprise to other people.

MR. NOVAK: Well, it was probably a surprise to us too, because we have no clue. Dwayne can tell you how it was discovered. They had to tell somebody else and told somebody else, then we get involved. We don't actively have the staff to go out and search neighborhoods and try and find it. You let us know, then we'll take care of the situation.

Somebody had a hand up in the back.

MS. TIERNEY: I know it's really important to get this information out. It is going to be on the shoulders of the seller to disclose information, and

we're going to try to educate everyone also. We're going to maintain a list, probably at county level, of the homes that are potentially contaminated, that have been cleaned up, that have been sampled. We're going to make the realtors aware of this. So right now we just have an area that's potentially contaminated. We don't have individual samples. So it's sort of hard to say this particular property is for sure contaminated or clean. We are going to be --

AUDIENCE: I mean, it is. It's been tested.

MR. NOVAK: Very good point.

AUDIENCE: We've had a realtor in Evansville that won't touch my property right now because of the levels.

MS. TIERNEY: So your house is contaminated?

AUDIENCE: Absolutely it is. I've had lead
poisoning from the soil. Dwayne is the one who tested
it for us.

MR. NOVAK: Now you also mentioned that some of your neighbors don't read the information, they don't care, they don't want to follow through.

AUDIENCE: But as soon they find out, they're like, oh, my gosh, how do we find out about this? No one told me this when I bought my house three weeks ago. I mean, someone -- there needs to be something

that is telling people who are buying homes right now, be aware that the potential is there. If you have small children especially. It's not just a political game. I mean, I have child who has had issues because this of this now. We were trying to do what was right by our other home with the lead. Well, now -- like I said, there was no surprise. People around us were not surprised. They said, oh, it's been known that this area has been contaminated for however long. Why wasn't that disclosed in a home-buying situation? Legally we're bound to that now.

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MS. TIERNEY: Yes. It does sound like your seller should have let you know.

AUDIENCE: I've asked them. We've talked to them again. They had no idea themselves. They had only owned the home for a short amount of time with no children.

MS. TIERNEY: Sounds like neighbors knew about?

AUDIENCE: The neighborhood itself, you know, people that we've talked to through other clinics.

Even our own personal doctor said, yes, that area's been known to have high lead levels from time to time.

It's just what you get when you live downtown.

MS. TIERNEY: I am really sorry about that. I

understand that's a difficult situation.

AUDIENCE: But then there's still homes for sale in my neighborhood that people aren't going to know unless I personally say, everybody looking at this house, be aware, be aware. Because no one is willing to step up and do that part now.

MS. TIERNEY: If you can think of any ideas about how we can get to those people, you know, that don't know the information, you know, please let us know. I think that one thing we could think about doing is contacting the realtors and at least letting them -- make sure that they're aware of this area.

MR. NOVAK: We'll get to you in just a second. You want to add to that? She's with the health department.

MS. ENGLAND: I just wanted to say, legally a seller does not have to disclose lead unless it's a known lead hazard. It's been tested, it's known, they have had personally had that property tested and results are on paper. You know, I bought an old house and the seller just marked "no known lead hazards."

But it was built in 1902, so I know there's lead hazards there. That's one of the problems, it's a legal thing, that unless you had that property tested. People don't want to test because I don't want to know

because I don't won't to have disclose that going forward.

AUDIENCE: Ignorance is bliss.

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AUDIENCE: Exactly. And that's why some things we put into place to let potential people know that they haven't had it tested because they're not legally bound to have it tested. But we all know now that this whole area is contaminated. I mean, it is somewhat common knowledge now, but people are still not -- if someone's moving in from an area that has no idea about this like we did. We had no idea that downtown Evansville was lead contaminated. We had no idea.

MR. NOVAK: This is something that we as EPA can't really get into because we work with the environment. That's a separate issue. That we would not. Agency somewhere and communities can address it, but we don't.

MS. TIERNEY: We do need to get the information out of there.

AUDIENCE: You identified those four businesses that are partly the cause for the problem. Did they have any responsibility with the cleanup?

MR. NOVAK: If we could find them.

MS. TIERNEY: They're all out of business, no

longer operating. If they still were in business, we would be going to them and saying, look you caused this contamination.

AUDIENCE: Part of the problem then was that the environmental protection wasn't as good back in the 50s as it is now.

MS. TIERNEY: Right. Exactly. Yes. That's when everything kind of got out of control and how we end up with sites like this.

AUDIENCE: Now the government has to come along and pay for it.

MR. NOVAK: There used to be, and the whole program where we got the moniker Super Fund. When it was originally devised, petroleum and chemical industries paid a tax. Went into this big purse, the Super Fund was to take care of all of them. Every so often it had to be renewed, and throughout the years -- we're only 35 years old. Throughout the years, it didn't get renewed. So the purse dwindled. That's where the problem comes in. We have to all fight. All the regions have to fight. Mary and her 2,000, 3,000, 4,000 counterparts around the country have to fight for the same dog. Right now the fund is working off of general tax revenue. We all know that's got to cover how many different programs that the government

runs. Maybe we'll eventually get that fund back, but right now we don't have it. We do go after extensive research on former owners. If they're viable, if they've got a penny in their pocket, we'll try and get it. We're almost as bad as IRS. But we do extensive research to try and reclaim the dollar. Like Mary said, these four, out of business, have no clue where they're at. Somebody has got to pay for it. Here we are.

MS. TIERNEY: And to your point, too, maybe there were other facilities that we're not aware of.

AUDIENCE: I am almost positive that's why I brought it up. I currently have a small site that you all are cleaning up that somebody is paying for. I am little close to this.

MS. TIERNEY: Right. So you know how that works.

AUDIENCE: Yes.

MS. TIERNEY: Yes. If you to, after the meeting, point out the locations of those facilities, I'll check to see if we looked into it. The good thing about it is even if we never know exactly where it came from, we've done really thorough sampling. So we know it's in this area; it doesn't extend beyond it.

AUDIENCE: Mary, you may go back to that map, coming off a point that you just made about sampling and how far out you went. You went extra far from where you really found any lead so that rest assured you're outside the boundary, even those inside. You might want to just to expound upon that a bit.

MS. TIERNEY: This one right here. You can see how far out we went. You can see they're all green. They're all green dots. We really made sure we've covered a really big area and that we know exactly where it's at. And you can see that, you know, this is what would happen when you're talking wind dispersion. You get the facilities in this area over here, you get the northwest, southeast trade winds. That's the kind of pattern you get.

The other thing too to reiterate is there are a lot of green dots, even within these boundaries. So not every single place is contaminated. In part that's due to people regrading their lawn and turning over soil. Part is due to nature of wind dispersion and how unpredictable it is. So it might land in one place, you know, and the other place is fine.

AUDIENCE: When you sample, how far down are you going?

MS. TIERNEY: I think we went at least five

feet, maybe more. So that was during the study part. 1 And we found out that it's no deeper than two feet. 2 So that's why when we go out and sample your lawns 3 now, we won't be going down as far. 4 AUDIENCE: How many homes have you tested in 5 North Lincoln Park area? 6 7 MS. TIERNEY: I don't know the exact number. I could find out for you. In this entire expanded 8 area, we tested about 420. So, you know, maybe around 9 10 30 or so. 11 MR. NOVAK: That was just our initial 12 look-see. 13 AUDIENCE: There was another map there that I 14 think showed it a little better. 1.5 MR. NOVAK: That doesn't have the testing 16 spots on it. 17 AUDIENCE: You guys mentioned in OU2, you're 18 not going to be cleaning up any commercial properties. 19 I know commercial clients had requests for access to 20 their property. Are you sampling, did you sample 21 those commercial properties as part of making your 22 boundaries? 23 MS. TIERNEY: We didn't typically sample 24 commercial properties. We did send out access

agreements, and in those cases we didn't know for sure

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whether it was commercial or industrial or 1 residential. 2 AUDIENCE: Is was just a mass mailing for all 3 addresses? 4 MS. TIERNEY: Right. 5 Yes. AUDIENCE: I just want to be clear. I'm not 6 here to criticize you. I think it's urgent for us to 7 take more interest in U.S. Congress budget. 8 We can spend a trillion dollars to occupy Iraq. We can spend 9 10 billions and billions and billions on new weapons, but we can't take care of our own people. 11 MR. NOVAK: Something we can't address, but 12 13 you can in other avenues. 14 AUDIENCE: Once comments are collected, you 15 said that will go into the overall decision process in 16 terms of which remedial steps will be taken? 17 MS. TIERNEY: Right. Yes. AUDIENCE: I take it that will -- the 18 19 responses to those comments will also be made public 20 or forwarded to the record of the system? 21 MS. TIERNEY: Exactly. Yes.

MS. TIERNEY: Yes.

AUDIENCE:

available to the depository?

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AUDIENCE: Will those comments be given great

Then that information will be made

weight or just -- how will they be weighed in terms of comments that you received on these meetings?

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MS. TIERNEY: You know what, it's input from the community is one of the nine criteria. We have two bottom-line criteria are protection of human health and the environment and the compliance with laws. So there are other things to balance against. We want your input to see if you can modify the remedy or to see if there is -- if people are completely against it.

In this particular case, we're only looking at three options. One is no action; then we have in-place treatment; and excavating soil. So there's not much of a variety. Other sites, if you had 7 or 8 alternatives, there would be more of a chance that we would change the alternative or pick another one or something. In this case there's not a whole lot of variety. Not a lot of options. We take your comments really seriously, but they are just one of nine criteria. We don't have a whole lot to choose from in in this case.

MR. NOVAK: If you've got a silver bullet out there that you think would work, let us know about it. We'll send it to our research people. They'll take a look at it. Not saying it'll be used here, but

there's always room for improvement. So if you've got something like that, let us know. We'll pass it along and we can help somebody else maybe someday.

The health department has got a few things they'd like to say about lead. Before we get to that, this is up here for a reason. There's a variety of different ways that we can communicate with you and want to communicate. We've got everybody's fax and phone number.

Starting at the top, that's me. My fax number, e-mail, Mary's e-mail. You can go to the website. If you don't want to write it down, go to the website, put your comments right here. There's the website, background information. That same information is in the library. The library has got more than here because obviously the website is a little bit restricted.

We started up list serve. Go there and in your regular e-mail on the web, put this in, and that's also in your fact sheet. Join up. What that's going to do is you're going to get the first word when something else happens. We come up on the record of decision, it'll go there. You'll get it electronically. You won't have to wait until we publish another fact sheet.

And then the toll-free number. If you have any questions or concerns, something that's bugging you, don't hesitate to give us a call. We do check that. We take down your comments and concerns, and we'll eventually get back to you. Not long term. We plan on doing it rather quickly.

So a variety of different ways that we are going to get the information out again. Working with neighborhood associations, the media, and any way that we can get the word out. We appreciate your help. As much as you want to get the area cleaned up, so do we.

All right. Health department.

MR. CALDWELL: You indicated why it takes so long. There's many reasons for that. One of the things that the residents can do right now to help speed up the process is to cooperate, and that means sign access agreements. Because a project can't move forward without property access. We're not police staked. We can't just move in and do what we want to and then go out. We are a democracy and most people prefer to have the government stay out of their lives and out of their properties. So everyone needs talk to their neighbors and get cooperation because the projects' movement from here on is going to be more dependant upon participation and voluntary access to

property. That will be very important at this point to spread the word in that fashion to keep it going, we need the access.

MR. NOVAK: It's not costing anything out of your pocket or your neighbors' pocket. Just to let you know that, each property goes into double digits of thousands of dollars to clean up. So it's not cheap. Want to do it yourself, do it. But I ain't got the money to do that myself. Let us do it. Bug your neighbor. Tell them, hey, let's get together on this. Let's have a clean neighborhood. When the access agreements do come out, have them sign them and get them back. Quicker we get them back, the quicker the project can move along.

MS. TIERNEY: If you do know of people who didn't get this mailing, that means we don't have their address, and we really need to get their address. So if you could have them call the toll-free number, leave their address or send us an e-mail. We want to make sure we get everyone, and we know we haven't.

One other thing too. Someone pointed out yesterday that this list serve address is different than what you see in that mailer or fact sheet. So this says "join-jacobsville" and the fact sheet says

"subscribe-jacobsville". I'm not quite sure which is right one. What I would say would be try both, and you'll probably get an error message for one, I would think. But sorry about that.

MR. NOVAK: That's my fault. I did this and I did that. So blame me.

MS. TIERNEY: So you think it's probably "subscribe"?

MR. NOVAK: I think it's "join". But like
Mary said, try them both. See if they work. I didn't
notice that.

MS. TIERNEY: A gentleman pointed that out.

MR. NOVAK: What we did, we sent out close to 10,000 of these. Already we got about a thousand back. People moved, wrong address, something. So we have a very big problem communicating this way. We can't reach out and transcend. I bet you 50 percent, 75 percent of what already came back, people have moved already. So that's going to be our biggest problem. New neighbors move in next to you, give them that number, have them call. Get them on the list. We need your cooperation.

AUDIENCE: Have there ever been any environmental injustice issues that you could speak to or give an example where there were environmental

injustice concerns, given that these communities, until low-income as well as people of color, and is that a game -- I don't see this as one of the criteria, but Environmental Justice Bureau of the U.S. EPA. To what extent are those kinds of issues looked at, Super Fund site such as this, community impact assessments or whatever it might call for. Could you speak to any examples where that comes into play?

MR. NOVAK: Every site gets looked at before we come out publicly. In the background, environmental justice considerations are looked at. They are known and they are in the documentation, but then Mary can tell you a little bit -- I'm hopeful that she can tell you a little bit better.

Minneapolis, large site. We've got, I think it's lead and arsenic up there also. Big environmental justice issues, and it does affect the project. I can't tell you point by point how it does, but every site is investigated for EJ issues. Big part of the program.

MS. TIERNEY: Right. We did look into it for this site too. It does qualify as an environmental justice site. What that means, you know, for those of you who are not familiar with it, is that the demographics and the number of facilities, the amount of pollution are such that it shows high number of

low-income, high number of minorities, high number of industrial facilities and emissions and all that. So it's seen as sort of an area that kind of is overly burdened by environmental concerns. So that is looked into and it's documented, and we are very aware of it.

AUDIENCE: A large portion of Akin Park on the north end, which is the part that's really identified in this map, is all rental property. Do you send these to the address or do you send them to the owner of the property I guess is my question.

MS. TIERNEY: We send them to both. You didn't get one?

AUDIENCE: She's in that area.

MS. TIERNEY: Are you an owner?

AUDIENCE: Renter.

MR. NOVAK: Should have gotten one. Make sure you sign in. That sign-in sheet is going to put you on the mailing list. So anybody who did not sign in make sure you do. You didn't get one, you're going to get one now.

AUDIENCE: Maybe I got it and didn't realize what it was.

MR. NOVAK: A lot of people do that. Another piece of junk mail and they toss it.

MS. TIERNEY: Sometimes if we had a former

residence name on it, it might have got kicked back.

AUDIENCE: A lot of our renters will say, oh, junk mail. If it does goes to the owner, most of them are absentee landlords. They're out of state and they don't care.

MS. TIERNEY: That's what we're struggling with too because we know that there are some landlords and tenants and we want to reach both of them. They need to know what they're dealing with.

MR. NOVAK: Now that you know, your neighbor knows, bug the landlord.

AUDIENCE: We can't even find the landlord.

MR. NOVAK: We can't either. That's the problem.

MS. TIERNEY: We do have some, several investigators that are looking into that for us and trying to come up with ways to find the right address.

MR. NOVAK: But there's no way that we can come into the community and force you to sign, force you to have the work done. Without that signature we can't even look at your property. It's got to be from the owner. We need the peer pressure. That's why community groups, the media. Get that word out so everybody knows what's going on.

A real good thing. I think I mentioned it

before, but listen Sunday morning 6 or 6:30. I forget what time he said. All the radio stations are going to have that program on. They'll cover, it's covering a lot of what you heard today. Neighbors that did not come, tell them to listen. That's the only way it's going to work.

2.

MS. TIERNEY: I really want to make sure that we get to Kelly England and Dwayne Caldwell because they have information about lead poisoning, lead testing, how to get tested and what you can do. So this is really an important part of the presentation today. I would like to turn it over to them because I know you guys are taking time out of your day. Kelly will come up first.

MS. ENGLAND: Lead poisoning happens mainly by ingestion or inhalation. Children under the age of seven are the most susceptible because their blood brain barrier is not in place and it allows the lead to affect their brain. It also affects other organs.

When lead first enters the body, it enters the blood stream. That is why it's important to test children at a very young age because lead will peek at about age two in their blood stream. As they get older and their exposure lessens because they don't have the hand to mouth activity, the level in the

blood will decrease. A lot of it will be excreted through your waste and your body, but some will settle in other organs. It can affect your kidneys, your liver, your brain. Any organ, central nervous system issues. They have linked lead poisoning to learning disabilities, behavioral problems, ADHD.

1.2

1.4

The biggest problem with lead poisoning is at low levels anything 10 micrograms per deciliter or higher in your blood is considered by the CDC to be lead poison. At levels of 10, 11, 12, 13, even up to 20 or a little bit higher, the child may have no symptoms at all. So that's why it's difficult to pinpoint it, but also why it's very important to screen.

If your child is enrolled in our WIC program or Head Start, both of those groups do an excellent job of screening.

We work with Head Start on an ongoing basis during enrollment period to get children screened.

Our WIC Clinic screen routinely and they tend to catch the children at about 18 months of age, which is excellent. So we identify a lot of children through that program.

If a child is found to have a blood lead level of 10 micrograms per deciliter or higher, and

typically and it's just a finger stick. So we start out with that. Any finger stick that's higher than ten, we bring the child in and draw blood from their arm because that is a better sample. A finger stick can be little bit contaminated, especially if they're in an environment where there is lead. There can be some dust contamination on their fingers.

1.2

We draw it from their arm to confirm that they have a high blood lead level. The health department will go into the home with their permission and the nurse will talk to them about dietary things that they can do to reduce their lead level. Housekeeping issues, things like that. Then our environmental division goes in and does a risk assessment inside the home on surfaces. Dwayne will talk a little bit more about that.

Try to pinpoint hopefully the source and then work with the tenant or owner to reduce their exposure. Then we follow up with blood lead levels according to CDC guidelines. Usually it's three months or six months. I usually hound people pretty hard to keep up their follow-up lead levels because we want to start seeing that level come down.

Right now we have about 34 active cases and we would probably have more, but our screening numbers

are relatively low. We try to work with physicians to get them to screen more children. I think if our screening numbers went up, our poisoning numbers would also go up. We want to be a helping agency and do everything we can to help you once your child is identified.

2.1

If a child has a level of 8 or 9 or 7, below 10, we also try to educate the family on the fact that there probably is some exposure there. So ways to help keep that level from going up.

Then we always recommend that if you live in a home built before 1978 have your child screened every year just to be sure. Just because at age 2 their level was a four or less than four, that doesn't mean that at three or four years old that it will still be low. Most of the poisonings that I talked to the family, you know, does the child put a lot of stuff in their mouth. They almost all say, always. The child chews on everything.

So the dust in the house and the soil brought into the house goes onto their toys, their hands, their food, everything. So they're constantly being exposed to that. So that's where most of it comes from.

We do have a table set up outside the door

with some literature if you want. My card is out there. If you're interested in calling us and being screened, it's no charge.

Like I said we do focus on children less than seven, but we will screen anyone that would like to be tested.

Any questions about testing?
(NO RESPONSE)

1.8

MS. ENGLAND: Turn it over to Dwayne.

MR. CALDWELL: Good morning you all. Glad to see you come out and ask questions and give your input because you guys have information on situations out there in the communities that the locals, the state and the federal government don't have. So thanks for doing that.

I'm an environmental health specialist. That means I took a bunch of classes. I took a big long test that they don't pay me any more than anybody else, but that's my speciality.

Anything having to do with environmental impact or public health is pretty much our bailiwick.

One of the best things I love to do is lead.

Because when I usually come to a house I'm going to make somebody do something they don't want to do or I'm going to cost them money. You can tell I'm a real

popular guy around town. But with lead I can go in there. I can find out how a child is being poisoned and I can give that little child a better future.

Like Kelly was saying, this stuff is going to hurt their behavioral problems. It's going to hurt their IQ. They're going to have less earnings. They're going to have less opportunities, but if Kelly can test them and locate them, if I can go in and help protect them, that kid has a whole brighter future. You've got to feel good about that.

Here's the pitch. We've got federal. We've got state. We've got local all working together. But it's a four legged stool and we need you guys helping out too. So, please, get those access things back. Please get some information in.

So that's the sermon. Everybody ready for the information?

It's going to take a while to get all this going. So between now and then that lead in the soil is still going to be there. To be straight with you, getting rid of that lead in the soil is going to take a big factor out of lead poisoning around here, but it's not going to remove them all.

Like Kelly was saying, we still have the lead paint. We still have stuff coming in from China. We

still have Hispanic population has some folk remedies that are basically powdered lead. We have old dishes, thing like that, painted with lead. There's a lot of ways a child can be exposed.

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Here's what we want to do. We want to help you with that.

Basically protecting yourself is going to boil down to two things. First is housekeeping. Second is hygiene.

Talking about protecting yourself through housekeeping home maintenance is a big one. Leaded paint if it's intact does not represent a danger to If it's on the wall and it's not flaking or peeling or chalking, that's fine. It's not going to hurt you. So you have to monitor your dwellings and your out-buildings, that kind of thing. Make sure that it's not coming off because that's when it becomes dangerous. When it does start to come off, we're going to use lead safe work practice. I can help you understand what those are so that you're going to protect yourself and you're going to protect the environment, protect those around you when you're fixing them. Just simple home maintenance is going to be a big factor.

Then there's home cleaning. Soil, you know,

as if you live near a road or anything gets airborne and it settles in the house. Like Kelly was saying, the kids are going to get it on the hand and get it in the mouth. So regular house cleaning. I'm talking mopping and damp dusting, those kind of things are going to help take care of that. Soil is not the only source for leaded dust. We also have windows and door frames. Friction points we call them. Those things are typically painted with a higher amount of lead in paint because that made it very, very durable. That was the more expensive because it took a beating and it needed to stand up to it.

2.

Now every time that window that's sticking goes up and down or every time that door that doesn't sit right in the frame you open and close, micro dust is being created and that dust settles out and it's leaded just like the stuff in the soil. So that's why the cleaning is so important. It's also very important to make sure you're monitoring those doors, windows, kitchen cabinet doors and those things. If they're sticking or have some friction, repair them. Repair or replace. We'd really like to see a lot of windows replaced now. We just don't have the time or money to do that kind of thing unfortunately. That's housekeeping.

Then there's hygiene. When I'm talking about that, hand washing is the biggest thing. Hand washing before the kids start to eat. Hand washing before they go to bed because you know as soon as they hit the little pillow and start dreaming about whatever little kids dream about, those little fingers, they go right into the mouth and they start sucking on them. Pretty soon whatever is on those fingers is in the mouth and they get lead poisoning. We don't want that. So hand washing is extremely important. Bathing is very important. Just keeping everybody clean, that is going to keep that dust and contamination off of it.

Then there's a whole idea of diet. Lead is a very curious thing. Your body looks at it and it sees calcium. That's why lead is deposited in bones and teeth. It has the same chemical balance if I remember reading correctly.

So if your child is getting plenty of yogurts and cheeses and milks, plenty of calcium, it's not going to take up as much lead. If they're getting good healthy, you know, snacks that keep them filled up, the body is not going to absorb as much lead. If they have a high fat diet, that's going to help. So making sure they eat healthy is very, very important.

So those are the two ways that you can most have the biggest impact. The housekeeping, you know, the maintenance and the cleaning, and the hygiene.

Once again the bathing and hand washing and the diet.

2.

11.

Certainly, you know, I'm going to back up what Kelly said 100 percent. If you have a child, especially below seven, they should be tested yearly. I mean your tax money is already paid for it. Why not take advantage of it. Call her up and have your child tested. Go in and have yourself tested.

Unfortunately for old folks like us the damage has pretty much done which explains me a lot of the time.

Go and have it tested. Write down my telephone number here which is 435-5695. If you have anything that is environmentally related, I'm not an expert on bloods and stuff like Kelly, nurses like that, but I'm pretty good when it comes to environmental stuff.

If you have any questions, you have maybe an old piece of furniture or something you want to check, you know, we can work that out and get it done for you.

Just a real quick story along those lines. We had up in McCutchinville, Daddy a doctor, Mommy a nurse. They went to an antique store and bought this

old trunk. They liked it because it had this pretty cracking pattern in the paint. See, lead paint tends to do what we call gattoring. That's crack in a rectangular pattern. They saw that and thought it was very pretty. So they took the trunk home and used it as a toy box. So every time that lid came up and down, lead dust was created and got on the toys, toys got on the mouth, child was poisoned. These are some very upscaled folks. They just unfortunately weren't aware.

2.

So if you have something like that you'd like to have checked, you know, if you want to drop off a paint chip or two at the office, I'd be glad to shoot it with an XRF. Find out if it is. I really want to help you guys out because I want to help out your kids grand kids. They're going to grow up and they're going to make society a better place, right?

435-5695, give me a call. I've got some nifty little fliers here. One side is about soil and lead hazards. Talks about what to do with soils and gardening, that kind of thing. The other side talks about cleaning and how to do that efficiently so you can get rid of the lead dust.

So with that any question I can answer for you or are you tired of me talking already?

Make sure you grab one of these because it does have the cleaning instructions and soil. I think that will help you out a lot. Thanks for your time.

2.

MS. TIERNEY: We can take more questions, but now is the time when we give you the opportunity to make a statement or tell us your concerns, give us your comments. We can pass the microphone around or you can just speak out. If you prefer not to get up and talk right now, you always have the option of writing down your comments and mailing them to us or faxing them to us or sending us an e-mail.

Does anyone have any concerns they want to put on the public record or any comments?

You can take your time and think about it.

You can always send us written comments too. You have until July 10 to send in the comments.

AUDIENCE: One of the things that I've been curious about since I first started reading about this, which I think was in middle of the 1990's, I think the woman's problem back here. She moved into an area getting out of a problem. She bought into a problem.

Then another gentleman made the comment about, you know, we don't live in a police state. I'm happy that that's the case so far. I'm curious as to why we

haven't done more to keep kids from moving into this first area at least. It seems like there's more and more lead poisoning that's going on that could have been avoided by just simply making sure that kids weren't moving into that neighborhood.

MS. TIERNEY: Did you have a comment?

AUDIENCE: There is a group that I'm aware of that will be trying to organize - (inaudible). So if anybody is interested I will take your name and phone number and I'll address it. I can make sure you get on a list after you send out the mailing. There is a group that's going to be trying to help with people reading their mail. Making sure and remind them of that.

MS. TIERNEY: Thank you.

AUDIENCE: Is there a component during this process that will tell the outreach of awareness because several folks have mentioned that probably should be more people aware. If there was any way or any resources EPA has under Superfund that would assist such as a group such as hers or any environmental group or whatever that would help with the out reach of awareness in getting the word out. That's really peek should they go forward. As they're going forward, and then the comment here at the close

is a lot of folks would like to say, hey, I wish I was contacted. I was just curious if there is any type of resources that you all typically allocate toward the out reach of awareness, education component?

MS. TIERNEY: I can talk to you afterwards about that. Thanks for your comment. It's important.

AUDIENCE: Why are people refusing to come in and what's their excuse?

AUDIENCE: Fear.

MS. TIERNEY: Some people don't want to know. Some people are protective of their yards and just don't want us messing around.

AUDIENCE: Most of the comments you hear from people not signing the access agreements and sending them back is, they're going to come in here and disturb and they're not going to put it back like it was. Somehow, some way I'm going to get billed for this. That's what I hear more than anything.

MS. TIERNEY: Are there any more official comments anyone wants to put in? We can continue the discussion. I want to make sure everyone who wanted to comment to comment.

MS. ENGLAND: Mary, one thing I forgot to say is, if at any of your neighborhood association meetings, if you would like for me to come and do

blood lead screening, I'm happy to do that. Call me. If you have a neighbor who maybe is older who can't get out and would like to be tested, someone who has a lot of children and it's just difficult for them to get out to the health department, I'll take my show on the road. I'll come around to your home. We'll work with you to do whatever we have to do to get you screened.

MS. TIERNEY: Thanks.

I think we're done with the official comment period. If you have more questions, we're happy to answer them or you can stick around. You can check the data base to see if your house or home is in the area, but we'll be around here for awhile if anyone has any more questions.

MR. NOVAK: Mary, I've got it. Send an e-mail. Don't go to the internet. Go to your e-mail. Send the thing to subscribe instead of join. You will be automatically connected and signed up. Every time we do something, you'll be the first to get it. Boy is that fast. I don't get it typed and it's gone already. Do sign up. That will be your quickest and easiest way to get information. Again, my mistake. That's my first mistake this year. Come on.

MR. NOVAK: Again, nudge your neighbors.

Biggest thing is the access agreements. We can't do a thing without it. The more we get the more efficient, the faster the project. We can all be happier. We can just put happy faces. Everybody here is the county and city and else, Indiana Department of Environmental. If you have individual questions, you want to chat with us on, we're here. Call us up. Use that information that's in the fact sheet. Bug the heck out of us. Thank you very much. You guys have been very, very good to us. (Meeting ended at 11:50 a.m.)

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY) 1) SS: COUNTY OF DAVIESS 2 I, Lynnette Koller Fuchs, Notary Public, 3 State-at-Large, do hereby certify, that the aforegoing 4 public hearing was taken by me at the said time, place 5 and for said purposes as stated in the caption; that 6 the public hearing was reported by me in stenotype and 7 electronically recorded and aforegoing is a true, 8 9 correct, and complete transcript thereof. I further certify I'm not a relative or 10 employee or attorney or counsel of any of the parties 11 12 hereto, nor a relative or employee of such attorney or 13 counsel, nor do I have any interest in the outcome or 14 events of this action. 15 I hereby certify that the appearances were as stated in the caption. 16 17 DATED THIS 15TH DAY OF JULY, 2009. 18 CQ-19 20 OHIO VALLEY REPORTING SERVICES 202 WEST THIRD STREET, SUITE 12 21 OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY 22 DECEMBER 19, 2010 COMMISSION EXPIRES: 23 COUNTY OF RESIDENCE: DAVIESS COUNTY, KY 24

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